

RECORD.

UNITED WE STAND.

DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1828.

No. 420.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, Feb. 30.	Rayetteville, Feb. 1.	Newbern, Feb. 3.	Petersburg, Feb. 8.
Branly, Cogniac,	gall. 120 125	125 160	150 175	135 200
Apple,	35 36	33 37	40 50	28 100
Peach,		40 45	75 80	75 100
Racon,	lb. 7 10	6 8	6 7	7 8
Wax,	25 26	22 23	28	25
Butter,	15 20	15 20	12 18	12 25
Coffee,	14 15	15 18	18	15 18
Corn,	bush. 46 47	40	35 40	40
Cotton,	lb. 7 8	8 9	8 9	8 9 1/2
Coffees, mould,	15 18	16	15	14 16
Cashed, rough,	bush. 75 80	70 80		
Oil,	obl. 525 650	400 425	650	500 600
Wheat,	lb. 25	25 35 40		
Flour,	gall. 100 110	90 125	100 125	90 125
Corn,	40 45	43 45	45 50	35
Asorted,	ton 11000 12000			
lb. 9 10	7 7 1/2	7 8		
Cask 150 175	200 250		150 200	
gall. 30 32	32 40	29 32	35 40	
Asorted,	seg. 8 1/2 9		7 1/2 8	
bush. 30				
Seg. 500 800			600 650	
gall. 100 112	125 150	90 100	125 150	
West India,	80 90	70 80	85 90	75 100
New England,	40 42	40	40 45	42 45
cwt. 300 325	350 400	300 325	400 450	
Asorted,	1000		850 1000	
lb. 75	65	75		
Island,	50 55	75	60	
Asorted,	950 1050	850 1050	900 1000	850 1150
lb. 19 20	18 23		18 25	
Asorted,	150 175		140 150	
Island,	120			
Asorted,	100 125		100 125	
cwt. 125	275 300		250 700	
lb. 10	8 1/2 9	10		
Asorted,	7 7 1/2		80 85	
gall. 32 35	25 30	30 35	35 35	
Asorted,	250 400	300 375	250 500	
lb. 125 150	125 160			
Asorted,	160 225	200 250		
Port,	200 225			
M. laca,				

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Monday, February 18.

In the Senate, Mr. Webster resumed his seat. The bill for the erection of a breakwater at the mouth of Delaware Bay, was taken up, and explained and advocated by Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Marks; when it was postponed, on motion Mr. Smith, of S. C., to Wednesday. The process bill was taken up. The motion to reconsider the late vote, ordering it to a third reading, was lost. Mr. Parry's motion to recommit it, occasioned a long debate; after which the senate adjourned, without taking the question.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual number of petitions, in which we observe no diminution as the session advances, the two resolutions offered by Mr. Weems, one calling on the secretary of war for information relative to the manner of appointing cadets, and the other requiring from the secretary of the navy information on the subject of navy officers, were taken up and agreed to. The house, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, went through the bill making appropriations for the military service, in which some amendments, offered by Mr. McDuffie, were adopted. The committee then took up the bill making appropriations for the Indian department, and made some progress in it, but rose, without coming to any decision upon it. The committee reported the first bill and amendments to the house.

Tuesday, February 19.

In the Senate, the motion to recommit the process bill was considered. Mr. Webster spoke about an hour and a half against the bill in its present form. The bill for the relief of the Columbian college, as amended, was taken up, but after a slight discussion, laid on the table. A short time was spent in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the house again went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill making an appropriation for the Indian department. On the motion of Mr. Woods to strike out that part of the clause containing the appropriation of 50,000 dollars to extinguish the Cherokee title in Georgia, which runs in the following words:—and for aiding the said Cherokees, and such other Indians as may be so disposed, to emigrate to places west of the Mississippi. Mr. Woods spoke in favor, and Mr. O. Smith and Mr. McLean against the motion, which was then negatived. Another motion to amend the same clause, was made by Mr. Vinton, who had just commenced some observations in illustration, when, on motion of Mr. Bates, of Missouri, the committee rose and reported progress.

Wednesday, February 20.

In the Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution for the adjournment of congress on the 8th of April next. The bill for the construction of a breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware bay, was discussed, but no question was taken when the senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a memorial was presented from Condy Raguet, late charge des affaires at Brazil, praying to be heard in defence of himself against the charges preferred against him of impropriety in his diplomatic conduct. A motion was made to consider the resolution offered some time since by Mr. Floyd, fixing the adjournment of congress for the 8th of April, but the house refused to consider it by a vote of 103 to 68. The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the Indian department. Mr. Vinton spoke at length in support of the amendment he offered on the preceding day, to prevent

any Indians north of 36 30, from being sent south of that line, and any Indians south of that line from being sent north of it. He was followed by Mr. Lumpkin and Mr. White; and on motion of Mr. Wilde, the committee then rose and reported progress.

Thursday, February 21.

In the Senate, the process bill was taken up. Mr. Rowan spoke nearly three hours in favor of the bill. The motion to reconsider was then carried.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was introduced referring it to the committee on public buildings, to inquire into the expediency of refusing the use of the hall except for legislative purposes. The resolution was adopted. The house then took up the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, and the bill making appropriations for the military service for the year 1828. The amendments made in committee of the whole, in both these bills, were concurred in by the house, with the exception of the amendment by which the blank in the clause making an appropriation for the military academy, which on motion of Mr. McDuffie, was amended, so as to take away the sums appropriated for the pay of adjutant's clerk, quarter master's clerk, and quarter master's sergeant. Mr. Gilmer moved a further reduction, so as to take from the appropriation the sum proposed for the erection of new buildings, and for some appropriation, the items of which are not specified. The motion, after some discussion, was negatived by a vote of 104 to 84. The two bills were then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Friday, February 22.

In the Senate, a bill was reported, from the committee on the district of Columbia, to graduate and pave the Pennsylvania avenue, after M. Adam's plan, from the capitol to Rock creek.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wilde called up his resolution requesting information from the president of the United States, on the subject of the formation of any new states within the limits of the old states. He stated his purpose to be to obtain information relative to the formation of a constitution by the Cherokees, which he regarded as an infraction of the constitution. The resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Chilton offered a resolution on the subject of a reduction of the military academy, but the hour having elapsed before he had concluded his observations upon the subject, no question was taken on its adoption. The bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, and the bill making appropriations for the military service, were read a third time and passed. The house then took up several private bills in committee of the whole, and they were ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to the subscribers by John Stroud, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, will be sold to the highest bidder, before the Court House in Hillsborough, on the 24th day of March next, for ready money, a tract of land belonging to said Stroud, on Philp's creek, containing 460 acres, adjoining the lands of Frank Barbee, Jesse Nevels, and others.

James Webb, or } Trustees.
John A. Mebane, }

February 26. 19—4w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at the court house in Hillsborough, on Monday the 25th inst. a likely young negro woman with a child about one year old. They are the property of J. F. L. Kirk, and sold for no fault.

Thos. Clancy, Guardian.

The above sale is postponed until Monday of March Court.

February 19. THOS. CLANCY. 16—

THE PRINTER'S NOTICE.

NECESSITY compels us to attempt a thorough collection of the sums due this Office; we have therefore appointed agents to call upon those within this county who are indebted to us; and as the demands are generally small, we hope they will be promptly met. The accounts of those at a greater distance will be made out and forwarded to them, with an earnest request that an early remittance may be made.

Dec. 26. 10—

CAUTION.

The alarming increase of late, of marauders upon the town, both male and female, some of whom osentively belong to the very tip of ton—the *ultima Thule* of fashion—joins the utmost vigilance upon shop keepers and their clerks. There is hardly a day on which some new device, each more ingenious than the last that went before it, is not played off in some quarter, or upon somebody. We are told of one that was enacted on Saturday; which, though simple in its details, required not a little audacity in the performance.

The perpetrator was a young man, described to us as being apperelled in the most approved London style, now the prevailing one among the city-beaux. A pair of fine blue pantaloons, light and tapering, with straps; black velvet vest; new cinnamon colored coat; gold chain and glass; black and crimson silk cravat; and finally a little dog-eared hat, cocked and carried with an inimitable air of *caprice*. He was altogether "as proper a man as one shall see in a summer's day."

He was, it seems, no shopping on his own individual account, he wanted no gloves, handkerchiefs, or broad-cloth; no, he was executing commissions for a lady, and therefore demanded and selected such delicate articles as lace, lawns, satins and worked dresses. These, too, were to be of the best qualities and patterns in market. No vulgar commodities would suit, he wanted fabrics of cobweb fineness—the price being in consideration, so that the goods were worthy to pass muster.

By way of partly accounting for his being engaged in such feminine commissions, and partly enforcing his requisitions for the utmost beauty of texture, he darkly hinted that they were for the interesting occasion of matrimony and were destined as a gift—and the issue of all was, that a score of a hundred dollars was run up, and the goods, with a bill, ordered to the number and name of a highly respectable citizen, to be sent within half an hour. It is necessary to state that a handsome dress, which was examined by the gentleman, and canvassed with a great deal of care, (was no doubt in subservience to his ultimate design) rejected, before closing the whole purchase, as not exactly corresponding with his wishes; and every thing was closed quite satisfactorily, as well to the vendor as to the vendee.

Within twenty minutes a messenger was sent, laden with the articles in question; and when about knocking at the door of the house, was met from within by the identical gentleman by whom the purchase had been made. He told him that he was glad he had been so prompt; but that he had spoken to the lady, and that she desired very much to see the particular dress he had left at the store which he had just been describing to her; and that the messenger "might hand him the things, while he ran and brought it so that she might determine upon her choice at once, and include it in the bill." The boy could, of course, have no hesitation, and went immediately on the errand.

He returned within ten minutes, and had to knock twice, the gentleman not being so near at hand as before. A servant came; he told her that he had brought the dress which the lady had sent for; she did not understand, and said the lady had ordered no dress; he said she had; the servant was puzzled; the lady was called and knew nothing of the matter; the boy was positive, (as well he might be) that he had spoken to the gentleman by whom the goods had been bought, at that identical door. The whole was a sort of Comedy of Errors; but the mystery was presently dissipated by the actual gentleman of the house; who, hearing some mischief a foot, made his appearance to inquire the cause.

After learning particulars, he stated that on coming to his own door about ten minutes previously, he met a young man who answered the description of our beau, with an armful of dry goods, who asked him "if Mrs. Jacobs did not live there." The reply was in the negative; and he had went his way. It is supposed that he had watched the approach of the boy with the goods, and cowered just within the door, which was unlocked, so as to meet and anticipate him as he was about knocking. The result is a loss to the merchant; though, unless the sharper holds a magic piece of paper—called a *mittimus*—on his tempt, he must be on his P. O. Slatersman.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY J. B. MCDAD & CO.

TERMS: \$1.00 PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to discontinue, will be presumed as desiring continuance until countermanded. And no notice will be considered until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Subscribers will procure seven subscribers to receive the paper, and shall receive the same gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be charged three times for one dollar, and one week for each continuance.

Advertisements received by the printer, and sent to the post-masters in the state.

All letters must be addressed to the publisher, and be post-paid.

NOTICE.

A bill is introduced to the Union Hotel, on the 1st of January, 1828, are required to be paid forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorized to collect the debts. No farther indulgence can be given.

Samuel Child, Agent.

January 19. 18—3w

TRUST SALE.

Pursuant to a deed of trust, made and executed to the subscriber by John Thompson to secure the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, at the meeting of the said John Thompson on Tuesday the 20th of March next, the plantation on which he now resides, containing two hundred and fifty acres, also his interest in the grist and saw mill, and the ground attached to them, (which is one third now, and one half at the death of his mother); these mills being well known by the name of Thompson's mills, on Haw river; also one other tract of land on the opposite side of the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres; also horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles. Some credit will be given to the purchaser; the terms will be made known more fully on the day of sale.

John Newlin, Trustee.

February 5. 16—7w

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Sad-Mess from the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. McDade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13—1f Jan. 29.

NOTICE.

THE Orange Peace Society will meet, pursuant to a adjournment, at Spring Meeting house, Orange county, on Saturday, (Friday,) the 26th of next month, March, at 11 o'clock A. M. Punctual attendance of the members is requested. The citizens generally are also respectfully invited to attend.

Joshua Landley Jr. Secy.

2d Mo 21st, 1828 18—

THE BLOODED HORSE.

ARABIAN.

Will stand one mile and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Hartford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season. Fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance—and five dollars for a single leap.

ARABIAN is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. His sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.

The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July.

The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; and it is thought that if crossed with the Bar Arabian blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle, or for plough.

When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge; but no liability for accidents.

Z. Mitchell, Green.

February 5. 18—

FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their fall supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Cutlery, &c.

which they are determined to sell low for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

They have also on hand a large assortment of LEATHER and SADDLERY, of every description, which they will sell lower than can be purchased in this market.

Turner & Phillips.

Nov. 20. 05—

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of two deeds of trust, executed to the subscriber by J. B. Jamieson, for the purposes therein mentioned, will be sold, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, being the second day of the Superior Court, the following property, viz. 1000 acres of land on the north fork of Little River, with a valuable set of mills thereon, in good repair; 13 valuable and likely negroes; and also all his household and Kitchen Furniture, stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

John Scott, Trustee.

15—1ds

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held in the Academy at this place on Tuesday last, John Caldwell, was called to the chair, John Gorrell and T. Early Strang, appointed secretaries. The chairman explained the intention of the meeting in a feeling and patriotic address.

On motion a committee consisting of J. Gibson, R. Gorrell, R. P. Carson, J. M. Nair, esquires, Maj. Robert D. Nelson, and Dr. Donald Stewart were appointed to draft a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the Administration Convention held at Raleigh on the 20th of December last, and that they heartily concur in the Electoral Ticket for the state which was there formed.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the office of President of the United States to be ably executed, requires the exertion of the most noble and most powerful faculties of the human mind, guided by prudence and experience, and governed by honesty and integrity; that a profound knowledge of our domestic relations, of the multifarious and intricate connections of this, with foreign governments, and of the politics of other nations which have communication with this, is absolutely and indispensably necessary.

Resolved, That John Quincy Adams possesses in an eminent degree all of the qualifications necessary for the faithful discharge of the important duties of his office, and that we will therefore use all diligence and fair and honorable means to procure his continuance in office, as well by our personal suffrage as by the influence we may have upon the opinion of our fellow citizens.

Resolved, That this meeting views with deep and fearful concern, the attempt which has been and is still making to raise Gen. Jackson to this highly important and responsible office, attempts which in their honest opinion, is hazardous to not ruinous to the vital interest of our country; that they conceive Gen. Jackson utterly destitute of the smallest qualification for this important trust, except his military pretensions, which are rather to be discounted and than encouraged in a free government.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the administration of John Quincy Adams; that they believe he is honestly endeavoring to promote the prosperity and happiness of his country, without regard to sectional feelings or party prejudice; that they feel the greatest confidence in his wisdom, integrity and political experience, and that they repose without fear their country's welfare in his hands.

Resolved, That this meeting entertain the highest opinion of the talents, purity and services of Henry Clay; that they view with deep regret and keenest indignation the many ungenerous and disabulous attempts to ruin his character, and blast his prospects, and that they view the authors of such scandalous attempts as calumniators of honest fame, and assassins of a fair and well earned reputation.

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence and vigilance, consisting of fifty be appointed, whose duty it shall be to promote the object of this meeting, and to correspond with other and similar committees throughout our state.

Resolved, That a committee of four persons be appointed, to draft an address to the people of the county on the presidential election.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of vigilance and correspondence, five or more to transact business, viz:

Ralph Gorrell, esq. Dr. James Gibson, Dr. George Swain, Joseph Gibson, esq. J. M. Nair, esq. Col. Daniel Camp, D. Donald Stewart, Eli Smith, esq. D. John A. Poulkes, Dr. David Campbell, T. Early Strang, Abraham Gere, esq. Maj. Allen Peeples, David Thomas, esq. Robert Caldwell, Benjamin Ripe, esq. Dr. Alexander Woodson, J. Jacob Hopper, John Hanner, esq. E. H. Hoskins, esq. R. V. H. Taylor, R. V. J. J. Hanner, Maj. Robert D. Nelson, Col. James Neely, Capt. L. Low, Capt. Seth Starbuck, Capt. Andrew Lindsay, Jeremiah Crowder, James Braddock, esq. Capt. Wm. Gilbreath, Esq. Pugh, Capt. John Low, John Shelly, R. M. M. M. esq. Maj. James Johnson, Col. Walter M. Connell, J. Harper, Esq. J. J. Smith, esq. Thos. McCulloch, Richard Madden, Nathan McCulloch, William Broom, esq. Capt. Robert Gilmore, James Finley, Col. William D. A. Nathan Hunt, Jr. Wm. Outhank, esq. William Patton, Dr. R. H. Dalton, Dr. D. Worth and James Clanton.

On motion, Ralph Gorrell, esq. Joseph Gibson, esq. T. E. Strang, John D. Clancy, were appointed a committee to draft an address to the freemen of Guilford county, and have the same published.

On motion, Resolved, That the committee of vigilance and correspondence meet at twelve o'clock, on Tuesday of

the Superior Court next, in the Male Academy in Greensborough.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Greensborough Patriot, and that all Editors of newspapers throughout the state be requested to give them an insertion.

JOHN CALDWELL, Chm.
RALPH GORRELL, Sec.
T. E. STRANG, Sec.

From the Cape-Fea Recorder.

We publish in the Recorder of this morning, the address of the administration convention in this state, ascribed to the pen of William Gaston, esq. of Newbern.

The perusal of this address must afford pleasure to every reader of taste; and will no doubt be peculiarly gratifying to the state pride of the citizens of North-Carolina, without distinction of party.

The exordium which is conciliatory in its spirit, and persuasive in the topics it employs, to propitiate the bigotry and to appease the violence of party, is followed by a well drawn and faithful picture of the present state of parties. The address contains two great divisions. In the first, which is the larger division, Mr. Gaston founds his reasoning on the impolicy of changing the administration before the customary period—the end of the second term; and in the course of his reasoning is led to the refutation of some of the principal charges against Mr. Adams, which he does by alleging facts and adducing arguments, that to us, appear to be unanswerable. Others, however, who are quick sighted, or who are better logicians than we, may detect fallacies, which have escaped our penetration. The last division of the address, is occupied by an inquiry into the pretensions of Gen. Jackson, which is presented, we think, with all due respect for the hero, and with ample praise and liberal concession, so far as relates to his military talents and services. Whether or not Mr. Gaston has dealt out an equal measure of equity to both candidates, we do not presume to decide.

The conclusion is modest, solemn and impressive. Its warnings point with warmth and force, to every variety of error, that can warp the judgment, cheat the understanding, or mislead the heart.

On the whole this address is a fine display of the powers of an accomplished orator. It is a luminous exposition of the subjects, which fall within its range, interspersed with observations just and appropriate, striking and profound; it vitiates attention by its perspicuity, and enchains it by its grace and elegance of language and beauty of illustration.

West India Trade.—It would give us great pleasure, (says the Norfolk Herald) to see our intercourse with the British West Indies renewed, upon terms that might be some honor as well as the interest of the United States; no one can desire it more than we do. But it is due to truth to declare, that since the intercourse stopped, lumber here has generally supported high prices, and the demand for it has been more slowly met than before. And even at this time, the article is in greater demand and at a better price, in Elizabeth City, N. C. than the average of those times when the intercourse was open to the British Islands—and the tonnage employed has rather increased than diminished, (as also has commercial business generally) in that flourishing little town (now the third in commercial consequence in the state of N. Carolina.)

MANUFACTURE IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. Niles, in his Weekly Register, (says the Richmond Whig) makes the following remarks on the new awakened manufacturing spirit in Virginia: to encourage which our legislature has recently passed several acts.

"REAZELLON.—Petersburg, Fredericksburg and even Richmond, itself, the very seat of the sleepy king, let us ALOKE, seem resolved to raise the standard of rebellion against his descending majesty, and make use of the men which GOD and nature has given them for the improvement of their condition, by encouraging industry, the child of LIBERTY and SCIENCE, in applying the waters of the Appomattox, Rappahannock and James rivers to useful purposes—streams which, in the east, would be metaphorically called rivers of gold, for the power afforded by them for the creation of value. We hope that many other towns and places in the eastern part of Virginia, will like Wheeling in the west, and Winchester, Leesburg, &c. in the valley, throw off their allegiance to king LETUS ALERE and set up for themselves, wishing them complete success in all their undertakings—to 'dam rivers, sink mines, blast quarries and consume man and metal'—and disturb the stillness of desolation, with the cheerful hum and happy bustle of productive firmness."

Extraordinary.—The Schenectady (N. Y.) C. bulet, says:—On Monday, the 4th inst. Mr. George Sanders, a respectable, industrious mechanic, residing in

the vicinity of this city, ejected a Snake from his stomach nine inches long, and about in the proportion of the common adder, but not resembling in colour any snake heretofore seen in this country. The back a light brown, the belly red and green, extending in two stripes lengthwise, and the eyes white. Whether its colour is owing to its confinement in the stomach or not, naturalists must decide.

Mr. Sanders has been troubled for more than a year past with unusual pain in his stomach, which gradually increased. For a month past it has been constant and frequently severe, accompanied by a motion like the crawling of some living animal.—He often told his wife, that he had a snake in his inside. She ridiculed the idea, thinking him hypocritical—but he persisted. On the Saturday previous he felt unusual pain in his stomach which extended to his neck and head—he took a dose of medicine, but got no relief; on Sunday he took a larger dose, but still relief was not obtained. Monday morning, at breakfast, after swallowing a piece of meat, he felt such a nauseous sickness, that he left the house and commenced a severe vomiting, in the course of which he brought up a living reptile.—It expired immediately and is now preserved for the inspection of the curious.

Mr. Sanders is now enjoying good health, and may emphatically be said to be "a new creature."

To be remembered by the Ladies.

A correspondent assures us that chloride, sold by apothecaries, under the name of bleaching salts, in small tin boxes, will certainly take out the most inveterate grease spots from a silk dress, or cotton garments.—Carpeta however badly bespattered by the upsetting of a lamp, can be as easily restored to their former beauty, as one can blow dust from a dry surface. For the elbows of a gentleman's best broadcloth, who unhesterfeldly leans into a dish of gray, or spans the breadth of his landlady's butter plate, there is nothing so clarifying. It is a white powder, which a cockney might carry in one corner of his snuff box; a little of it is to be dissolved in warm water, the spot wetted, and the grease may attend to his ordinary & extraordinary business, at the same moment. Another virtue the French say that chloride, is the most powerful disinfecting agent in nature. The bad air of cellars, yards, stables, &c. can, and indeed should be purified with it, very frequently, as noxious effluvia is completely changed in character, wherever it has been used. To the arts, to the unfortunate owners of good clothes, and to sluts and slovens, this chloride is a rare discovery.

STRIKING FACTS.

Recent letters received by a member of congress from two commission merchants, of Wheeling, on the Ohio river, state that they alone, during the last year, sent by wagons (principally to Baltimore) on the Cumberland Road, 3,500,000 lbs. equal to 1750 tons, of country produce—leading from 900 to 1000 wagons. There are 8 or 10 other commission merchants at Wheeling, and many others in the intermediate towns, between that place and Baltimore, engaged in the same business, besides the vast amount forwarded by the western country at large. One of these gentlemen expresses the opinion that if the cost of transportation was reduced one third, or one half, there would be sent eastward from Wheeling alone, 200 millions of pounds, or 100,000 tons, annually.

Such are the effects of the Cumberland Road, and such will be the effects of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. With such facts before us, who can doubt the propriety of preserving the former, and constructing the latter, with all possible despatch? Nat. Int.

DRESS.

There is a false shape in the world with regard to appearances; and many a woman clothes herself in a style of expense much beyond her ability, merely to avoid the suspicion that she is not able. It is a false and foolish pride, well known, but it is such an one as will not fail to operate, and operate disastrously. It is therefore for those who are really able, to produce the reality; and we look upon any lady who dresses plainly, whose ability to do otherwise is undoubted, as a benefactress to her country. She holds an enviable station in society, for she holds the power of regulating all others. Let her assume simplicity and economy in her dress, and she leaves to those below her no excuse for extravagance. Economy will become fashionable when those whose wealth enables them to be expensive in their dress choose to be simple and unostentatious. Surely if such females could be convinced that they are the arbitresses of fashion, the dispensers of prosperity in the community, they would not fail to exercise so beneficial a prerogative.—And nothing is clearer than the fact that they are so. We know of more than one lady who deserves the highest praise for such a course. With wealth to indulge in the highest style of fashion, and with taste to make splendor attractive they seem

voluntarily to study simplicity and moderation in their dress. No circumstance can give to such a female a higher degree of dignity. We respect and honor such a course of conduct; nor will it ever fail to command a respect wherever it displays itself, abundantly more solid and enduring than is ever to be obtained by the costliest magnificence or the most brilliant exhibition of show. Chas. Spectator.

DESPERATE NAVAL BATTLE.

By an arrival at Charleston from Key West intelligence is received of a desperate sea fight between the Mexican brig of war, Guerrero, Capt. David H. Porter, (nephew to the commodore) and the Spanish brig L'Alcedo. Capt. Porter had previously captured two Spanish brigs of war, one of them 18 guns and 180 men, the other ten guns and 130 men. The Guerrero mounted 22 guns and had a crew of 136 men. The L'Alcedo, when the frigate L'Alcedo, of 54 guns and 500 men, immediately put to sea. She is said to be a remarkable fast sailer, and the brig being in a very crippled state was soon overtaken by the frigate, when a desperate fight ensued, which lasted two hours and twenty minutes, one hour and a quarter of which time the two vessels were within speaking distance. During the engagement the colours of the Guerrero were twice shot away and replaced. The two previous engagements and his long and close fight, exhausted the whole of the powder and shot of the Guerrero, when as a consequence, she ceased firing, and being so crippled in spars and rigging, Capt. Porter determined to strike her colors. The frigate supposing they were again shot away, continued her fire, and it was after the brig had surrendered, Captain Porter was killed, by a grape shot passing through his body. Thus fell Captain David H. Porter, after as gallant a battle as history records. Such conduct deserves a better fate. We cannot avoid feeling a pride of country in so gallant an exploit, performed by an American, although he was engaged in a foreign service, at war with a nation with whom we are at peace.

We learn that the Guerrero lost 49 men killed, the number of wounded not known. The loss of the Spanish is said to be near 200 men, and the frigate very much cut in her hull and rigging. Captain D. H. Porter was a nephew of the commodore. The latter had a son on board the Guerrero.

From the Western Carolinian.

REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES.

The following list of the battles fought in the Revolutionary War, may be worth a place in your paper to amuse the rising generation.

- Battle of Concord, 19th April, 1775.
- Battle of Bunker Hill, 18th June, 1775.
- Battle of Old Hampton, Virginia, where we took five decked vessels, some time in November, 1775.
- Battle of the Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Va. 18th December, 1775.
- Battle of Fort Washington, 17th November, 1776.
- Battle of Fort Mifflin, 19th November, 1776.
- Battle of Trenton, when general Washington and his army took one thousand Hessians, &c. 26th December, 1776.
- Battle of Princeton, 2d January, 1777.
- Battle of Brandywine, 11th September, 1777.
- Battle of Germantown, 4th October, 1777.
- Burgoyne's army taken near Saratoga, 17th October, 1777.
- Battle of the Red Banks, 22d October, 1777.
- Battle of Monmouth, 28th June, 1778.
- Battle of Stony Point, 16th July, 1779.
- Battle of Long Island, 27th August, 1779.
- Cornwallis and his army taken at Yorktown, Virginia, October 19th, 1781.
- Battle of King's Mountain, I think was some time in October, 1781.
- Battle of Guilford, N. C. 16th March, 1781.

The above is a true statement of the battles fought in the Revolutionary War, except some of those in the southern states, which I was not knowing to, or not acquainted with.

THE LATE GOV. CLINTON.

The funeral of the late Gov. Clinton, took place on Thursday week at Albany. His remains were followed to the grave by both branches of the legislature, the judiciary of the state, the various societies, and institutions of Albany, by the military of the city, and the citizens generally. Business on that day was entirely suspended, and an universal stillness and solemnity every where prevailed. The procession then moved through the different streets, to the place of sepulture, where the military escort opened to the right and left, through which the hearse, followed by the relatives and other mourners, and by such of the procession as circum-

stances would permit, proceeded to the vault. The mortal remains of DE WITT CLINTON were then deposited in the "narrow house," military honors were paid to them, and the procession dismissed at half past five.

The Albany Daily Advertiser, says that every thing was done that duty and sympathy required, and so do as to confer honor upon the legislature and the state. The solemnities, without being ostentatious, were appropriate and imposing. They were calculated to call out the finer feelings of the heart. To remind those who witnessed them, of the solemnities consecrated in ancient days, to the memory of heroes and mighty men, and to furnish at the same time, a noble incentive and bright reward to public virtue.

The legislature have taken further steps to manifest their respect for the memory of Gov. Clinton, as will be seen by the following report of the proceedings on Friday last.

In the Senate Mr. Spencer brought in a bill to defray the expenses of the funeral of the late Gov. Clinton. The bill was forthwith ordered to a third reading and then passed unanimously. Mr. Michael gave notice that he would on a future day bring in a bill directing the payment to the legal representatives of De Witt Clinton, a proper compensation for his services as a canal commissioner.

In the House, Mr. Speaker Root made his appearance and took the chair. On motion of Mr. Edgerton, a committee was appointed who reported a bill providing for the payment to the minor children of De Witt Clinton of the salary attached to the office of Governor for the residue of the present year; and providing also for the payment to them, of a sum equal to that received by any other Canal Commissioner, for the period during which Mr. Clinton filled that office. The bill was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole.

From the New York Telegraph.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Who would not court death in any garb, however appalling, and with any torments, however severe, if his coming, in all his terrors, would convert the curses of persecuting enemies, into the benedictions of mourning friends? Who would not build for himself that mausoleum which would hide his defects, draw the thick dark veil of oblivion over his faults, and obliterate from every mind the remembrance of his follies and his vices? Every living tongue answers there are none. What monument, then, shall be reared to him, who, persecuted for a long series of years, by the public press, hunted from office as a wolf in the fold, slandered in politics, and vilified in private life, has descended to the tomb, amidst the loud, spontaneous and undisguised grief of our whole population?—whose bitterest opponents, while living, bless him in his grave, and seek for themselves a temporary notoriety, by writing IMMORTALITY on his tomb? It would be well, or at least excusable, if the policy, or consciousness of having been unjust, which dictate these posthumous and merited praises, could be rendered durable; but party spirit has no memory for benefits, and gratitude is not to be found in its nomenclature of virtues. DE WITT CLINTON, the living politician, was corrupt; the living statesman, was imbecile; the living scholar and philanthropist, was a pedant as the one, and denied the homage of the other. DE WITT CLINTON dead, is worthy of all honor! None ever opposed him, but because he was of an opposite party! No acerbity of heart ever mingled its wormwood and gall in the chalice which his opponents commended to his lips! No man questioned his integrity, his talents, his learning, his great moral worth! Is it not sickening to the soul, that the anathemas against the living, should be quoted as having had no intended point, and that we are to be enjoined into the belief that they were blessings in disguise? The last Message of this distinguished individual is replete with biting reproof of those who sacrifice character, even that of females, to party spirit; and should be remembered by all who act as if their party, like the constitutional king of England, can do no wrong. Party thrust him from power, and the people reinstated him; Party hung on his garments almost to the very charnel, but party and the people would call him—oh! how gladly—from his sleep. It is in vain to talk of his mistakes of policy, and misconceptions of our interests—the united voices of the population of our state cry, silence!—and undissembled

homage of our whole country, and of foreign states, will testify to posterity, that he deserved a high niche in the temple of terrestrial immortality. These are not thoughts created by this occasion only; we gave them in our paper of the 6th instant, in which we alluded to the calamities against the father of our country. If party spirit it would perish when one noble victim of its malevolence had ceased to breathe, we might hope for duration for our free institutions and their supporters; but, alas, it is an insatiable Hydra; and the gratified thirst is unnaturally increased in proportion to the depth of the draught.

If we do not pause now, we never will; and the questions of gubernatorial and presidential supremacy, will be settled in the degraded clubs of political bandits, or the bloodier assemblies of civil war.

There are others yet amongst us, high in favor with one party, and abused by the other, whose turn to receive this doubtful praise of party zealots, may not be far distant. Let the people and the leaders pause, lest republics be charged with hypocritism, waiting for the dead, as well as ingratitude to the living.

Extract of a Letter, dated Albany, Feb. 21.

"Lt. Governor Pitcher continues feeble, but attends to public business. He immediately solicited Colonel Charles Clinton to act as his private secretary. Possessing as he does the views of his father as to applications, and knowing the claims of candidates, he will be of great service, and he is a young man of intelligence and integrity. I learn that the appointments will not be made immediately."

YOUNG NAPOLEON.

The young Napoleon is an interesting youth, beautifully formed, with the countenance and fine-cut lips of his father, and the blue eyes of his mother. One cannot see this blooming youth, with his inexpressible tint of melancholy and thoughtfulness, without a deep emotion. He has not that marked, plain and familiar ease of the Austrian princes, who seem to be every where at home; but his demeanor is more dignified, and noble in the extreme. He has an Arabian steed, which he strides with a nobleness which gives the promise of as good horsemanship as that for which his father was so celebrated. His *escadron* almost adore him; and his commands with a precision and a military eye, which prognosticate a future general. He is by virtue of an imperial decree, proprietor of the eight domains of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in Bohemia, with an income of above 25,000*l.* sterling; a greater revenue than is enjoyed by any of the imperial princes, the Archduke Charles excepted. His title is Duke of Reichstadt. He is addressed "Euer Durchlaucht" (Votre Altesse.) His rank is immediately after that of the princes of the reigning house, the Austrian family of Este and Toscana. His court establishment is the same with the imperial princes; he has his obersthofmeister, his lord chamberlain, aids-de-camp, and a corresponding inferior household. In possession, as he is, of a large fortune, his destination will depend on his talents and on his inclination.

Austria as it is.

A singular Law Case.—From the *Utica Sentinel*, the following account is copied, of a singular case, which has recently been brought under the consideration of the Circuit Court:

A novel and interesting case has lately been argued and decided in the equity court of the fifth circuit. About 15 years since, a person residing in Madison county, left his family, and absconded under circumstances that induced a belief of his having committed suicide, by drowning himself in a mill pond, near the place of his residence. His hat, coat and pocket-book containing money, were found in a boat on the pond, with a letter addressed to his brother, plainly indicating an intention of destroying himself. Diligent search was made in the pond for his body, but no traces of it could be found. His friends, however, were convinced that he was dead, and his wife and family went into mourning. Satisfactory proof was made before the surrogate of his death, and letters of administration were granted to his wife, and an order obtained from the surrogate court to sell his real estate for the payment of his debts. He remained absent about fourteen years, never informing his friends during that period of time of his existence. A letter written in Illinois, was then addressed by him to a friend residing in the place from which he had absconded. In a short period after this he gave the

most satisfactory evidence of his being alive, by returning and commencing ejectment suits for the recovery of the land which had been sold under the decree of the surrogate. A bill was filed against him in the equity court of the fifth circuit, by the persons against whom the ejectment suits were instituted, praying that a perpetual injunction might be granted restraining his proceedings at law. The court, after a thorough and patient examination of the case and the law, pronounced an opinion, that a perpetual injunction ought to be granted.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 5.

From the report of a committee appointed by the Bible Society of Orange county, to visit the different families in Hillsborough, for the purpose of ascertaining the number destitute of the scriptures and to supply their wants, the following interesting facts have been obtained:

The white population amounts to 477; of whom 375 are able to read, and 159 are attending school. The number of families is 67, the number of Bibles 261, making an average of nearly four to each household. But one family in the town was found without a Bible; and this one was furnished with a copy of the sacred scriptures within one hour after the discovery was made. These facts speak for themselves, and are stated for the encouragement of other similar institutions. We learn with pleasure that a similar inquiry will be made this year throughout our county, and vigorous measures adopted to supply every destitute family in the county with the Bible.

Ramour states, that Mr. Webster has been nominated minister to England.

A fire broke out in the suburbs of Havana on the afternoon of the 11th of February, which destroyed upwards of 500 houses. The fire was occasioned by wax candles burning around a dead body.

A dreadful fire occurred at New Orleans on the night of the 1st ult. Many buildings were consumed, and particularly the government house. The city hall was with difficulty saved. The loss of property, in goods and buildings, is said to be immense. The archives of the treasury and secretary of state's department, and the papers of the two houses of the legislature, were fortunately saved, but the public library was destroyed. It was not known how the fire originated.

A correspondent of the *Charleston Courier* has addressed to the agriculturists of S. Carolina and Georgia an inquiry, "when the cotton seed was first introduced into this country; by whom; with what intention, whether as an experiment of pleasure, or with the view of producing cotton as an article of merchandise?" and offers for the fullest and best authenticated treatise on the subject, a medal of the value of twenty dollars, and for the second best, one of the value of ten dollars, to be addressed to the care of the editor of the *Courier* before the first of June next.

The late Treasurer's Deficiency.—We learn from from Raleigh that a sale of the estate of the late Treasurer Haywood took place on Wednesday the 20th ult., when property to the amount of about 41,000 dollars was sold. Several of the slaves were not sold, in consequence of their non-appearance, and some of the real estate was bought by the Agents of the state, to prevent its being sacrificed. We are informed that the property thus reserved is more than sufficient to cover the balance of the deficit, (about 7,000 dollars.) The amount was originally about 68,000 dollars, but the state secured 20,000 dollars worth of bank stock, leaving 48,000 dollars to be made from the other real and personal estate of the deceased. We think we may safely congratulate the public, that the state will lose no part of its funds by the late Treasurer.

Observer.

Maine.—The senate of Maine have passed resolutions, declaring that the sovereignty of the state has been repeatedly violated by the agents and officers of the British Colony of

New Brunswick, that they have wantonly and injuriously harassed the citizens of Maine on her Northeastern boundary, assuming jurisdiction over them, issuing civil and criminal process against them, seizing and imprisoning some, and compelling others to perform military duty; that the General Government ought to interfere for the immediate release of John Baker, now confined at the British prison at Frederikton, and for the defence and protection of Maine against foreign aggression; and that, if they fail to do so, the Governor be authorized to use all proper and constitutional means to protect and defend the citizens of the state in the enjoyment of their rights. It is thought that the house will decidedly concur in the resolutions.

The Editors of the United States' Telegraph propose to publish, weekly, until the 15th of October next, a paper under the title of "The United States' Telegraph Extra, for one dollar, payable, in all cases, in advance. This paper, (say the editors) will be devoted exclusively to the presidential election, and will contain official documents, and such essays, original and selected, as in the judgment of the Editors will most promote the election of the Democratic Republican candidate, Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun. The United States' Telegraph Extra will be printed in pamphlet form and stitched, to render it most convenient for circulation. The first number will appear about the first of March."

We the People.—Under this title it is proposed to publish, in the city of Washington, a spirited weekly paper, friendly to the course pursued by the present administration, and opposed to the pretensions of Gen. Jackson for the presidency. Subscriptions received by M. J. Elliot, printer. It will be printed on an imperial sheet; price, two dollars per annum if paid on subscribing, or three dollars if charged. To distant post offices six papers will be sent on the receipt of ten dollars.

The King of Bavaria has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, a project for establishing tribunals of honor for the prevention of duels, and the punishment of insults; to which all persons whose honor is assailed may apply for redress. There are to be mediators of honor to be appointed for three years. Parties aggrieved may call in a mediator of honor. A tribunal of honor, is to be composed of public mediators, and four arbitrators. The arbitrators to be selected by each party naming four, and the adverse party selecting two from the four.

Late from Europe.

New York, February 15.

By the Packet ship *Canada*, Rogers, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2nd January, and the Packet ship *Corinthian*, Chadwick, London and Liverpool dates to the 30 January inclusive have been received.

The Russian Ambassador had left Constantinople.

The London Editors appear to coincide in the opinion that war between the Porte and three Allied European powers is inevitable, and if any judgment may be formed from the preparations of the Porte and Russia, we think such an event more than probable; indeed we have long been apprehensive, that the Grand Seigneur would view the interference of these powers as a virtual declaration of war, and would govern himself accordingly. Don Miguel had arrived in London, was to sail from Falmouth in the *Perla* in the course of a fortnight to take the reins of Portugal. The anticipated change in the French Ministry had not yet taken place.

Lord Goderich was desirous of resigning the office of Premier of England; his motives for this step were not known; perhaps they may be discovered in the fact, that there was no great harmony in the Cabinet, and his Lordship either had not the tact, or was indisposed to the trouble, of controlling the subordinate spirits. It was supposed that in case of his retiring the Marquis Walllesley would succeed him.

The departure of the Allied ambassadors from Constantinople, though still unconfirmed by any official notifications of the fact, seems to have received every confirmation short of that authentic character. The alleged period of their leaving varies between the 1st and 4th inst. M. de Ribaupierre it is reported, goes to Odessa, and Mr. Stratford Canning and Gen. Guilleminot to Corfu. The Port, it is said, declined to give them passports, upon the ground

that they needed none, as they were under the protection of the Ottoman Government. The Sultan, probably supposes that by refusing a formal diplomatic assent to their departure, he will avoid what may appear an overt declaration of hostilities. Some doubts are expressed, as to the truth of the report that Admiral de Rigny had destroyed the Greek fleet.—No further accounts of that transaction, beyond a repetition of the first, had yet been received.

Yesterday Evening's Mail.

New York, Feb. 26.

By the packet ship *Birmingham*, captain Harris, arrived last night from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of papers from thence to the 8th ultimo, and from London to the evening of the 7th.

The final refusal of the Porte to accept the intervention of the Powers in the affairs of Greece having been repeated to the Ambassadors, after an extraordinary meeting of the Divan, it appears that they had demanded their passports, which were refused, and that they had left Constantinople on the 8th of December. Mr. Stratford Canning is stated to have arrived at Corfu, and Mr. Ribaupierre at Odessa; Count Guilleminot had proceeded in a Sardinian vessel to Genoa. Although every preparation for war was making, or pretended to be making, by the Porte, no disposition actually hostile had been manifested. It would not acknowledge the protection of the Ambassador of the Netherlands for the subjects of the three Allied Courts, but extended to them its own assurance for their safety, and they had nearly all resolved to remain at Constantinople, where every thing was perfectly tranquil. It was known at Nuremberg on the 29th December, by couriers, that, after the departure of the three Ambassadors, Baron Ottenfels, seconded by the Ambassadors of Prussia, the Netherlands, and Sweden, continued to negotiate with the Divan for the preservation of peace, which, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of affairs, will doubtless be maintained.

Taher Pacha, who commanded the Turkish fleet at Navarin, had been appointed Captain Pacha.

The Polish army of forty thousand strong, was stated to be on the eve of setting out to join the Russian army.

A change of ministry had taken place in France.

A change in the British Cabinet was talked of as inevitable.

DIED.

At Washington city, on the 24th ult. Major General JACOB BROWN, commander in chief of the army of the United States, after a brief illness of three or four days, preceded by a general indisposition of longer duration.

In Chatham county, on the 22d ult. Mr. Henry Lester, an aged and respectable citizen of that county.

Also, very suddenly, on the 29th ult. Mr. John Morrig, jr. aged about 35 years.

COMMUNICATION.

Departed this life, on Saturday morning the 23d of February, at his residence in Person county, the Rev. William Brown, in about the 69th year of his age, after a lingering illness of some months; leaving an aged and disconsolate wife and several children and relatives to bemoan his loss, as well as the church and society in general. He has been a most indefatigable and successful labourer in the vineyard of his Lord and Master for upwards of thirty years, though for a portion of the time suffering under afflictions, having been subject to severe attacks of an asthmatical complaint for many years. By his death the Baptist church, especially that portion of it immediately under his care, is bereft of a faithful, affectionate and zealous pastor, and society of a member in whom were united the rare qualities of a conscientious and exemplary christian. But few men were able to make a better impression upon his hearers, and few have ever evinced a more honest ardor in the cause of religion; his efforts being directed more in appeals to the consciences of his hearers, in plain and familiar language, easy to be understood by all, rather than in attempts to please the ears of the more learned with high-sounding expressions. His refraining from all controversies, public or even private censures of other denominations, were proverbial; and he never has been known to make a public solicitation of contributions for his private benefit. The affections of those composing the churches he was pastor of, were fixed on him; and just before his departure, his anxiety to live longer appeared to arise from a desire that he might still further promote the cause of the Redeemer in his churches. His remains were interred at Ebenezer church meeting house, in Person county, in a spot of ground selected by himself, on Sunday the 4th, attended by a large and respectable concourse.

No more are we on earth to hear his voice,
Or hear him tell of heaven's eternal joys;
No more to see his face,
Nor hear him sing redeeming grace.
On earth his race, his work is done;
He's gone to heaven to outline the sun.
When God removes such labourers home,
They are secured from all ills to come;
Yet his churches must feel the dreadful wound,
And hearken to the solemn sound;
Hoping that he will give ear when they deplore,
And fit and send forth such labourers more.

The House of Entertainment formerly kept by John Fiddis is again opened for the reception of customers.

Thos. Jeff. Fiddis.

March 4.

GARDEN SEEDS.

R. L. COOK has just received from D. & C. Landreth, Philadelphia, a supply of Garden Seeds, warranted fresh and of the best quality, among which are the following:

Early York Cabbage	Early Curled Lettuce
Large Drumhead do.	Early Cucumber
Large Bergen do.	Round Spinage
Large York do.	Yellow Onion
Yellow Savoy do.	Parsnip
Philadelphia do.	Long Red Beet
Long Orange Carrot	Turnip do.
Large purple Egg Plant	Salsage
White Turnip Radish	Keta Bags
Red do.	Tomatoes
Long Salmon do.	Parley
Long Scarlet do.	Curled Endive
Yellow Summer do.	Curled Cress
Early Dutch Turnip	Bush Squash
Red top do.	Celery
Yellow Aberdeen do.	

100 papers Flower Seeds, assorted.

R. L. Cook has received a few catalogues of Messrs. D. & C. Landreth's Plants and Seeds, and offer them for inspection; orders for any of which will be received and supplied at short notice.

March 4.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscribers, are earnestly requested to call immediately and settle their accounts, as circumstances renders it necessary to be done without delay.

Cain & Moore.

March 4.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of Cuthbert Burton, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Williamson Burton, Exr.

March 4.

NOTICE.

THERE is in the hands of James Woods an account against me for about thirteen dollars, which account I forewarn any person against trading for, as I have paid the same, and am determined not to pay it again.

Thomas Armstrong.

March 4.

Take up the Run-away, Negro JACK.

RAN away from the subscriber sometime in January last, a mulatto negro fellow, about six feet two inches high, twenty-two or three years of age, long, full face, rather a down look, would weigh about two hundred pounds; had on when he went away an old furred black hat, a little torn on the brim, a blue broadcloth coat with a velvet collar, pantaloons of casinet, dove colour; his other clothes not recollected. He is the negro fellow Jack that formerly belonged to William H. Whitted, and was sold after the death of said Whitted by his executor; it is probable that he may be lurking about Hillsborough, N. C. where he was raised, and has a pretended wife there and many relations. Ten dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, or if lodged in any jail so that I may get him again; and if brought to me, all reasonable expenses will be paid. And whereas the said negro Jack has left me without the slightest provocation, I request all persons who may see him, to take him, dead or alive. If he should be killed in apprehending, I do and will acquit the person so doing from any liability to me whatever.

Jefferson Horner.

Red Mountain, Orange county, N. C.

16 miles N. E. of Hillsborough.

Feb. 21.

20-3wp

Printing Establishment for Sale.

IN order to relieve our endorses at bank from their responsibility, to pay our other debts, and close the partnership between us, we hereby offer for sale the office and establishment of the

Intelligencer and Petersburg Commercial Advertiser.

It is needless to expatiate on the value of this property, to a gentleman of talent and capital, capable of conducting the business to advantage. The office is complete and well supplied in every kind of type and press that can be required; and the list of subscribers and advertising custom for many years extended to the establishment, speak for themselves. The newspaper has at no period been more liberally patronized than at present; it has about 900 good subscribers, the amount of advertising has been full 4000 dollars per annum heretofore; with very considerable job work; so that we may say without exaggeration that the gross income of the establishment has averaged about 8000 dollars per annum for the last eight years, while the annual expenses of the printing office at this time amount to little more than 3000 dollars. Such being facts and nothing but facts, (and that we state nothing but the truth any gentleman by calling upon us can be satisfied,) scarcely any consideration but the imperative obligation aforementioned could induce us to part with property so valuable. It will be offered at private sale until the first day of April next; on which day should it not be disposed of (and due notice will be given of a transfer,) it will be sold publicly on the premises occupied by us on Bank street, to the highest bidder. The terms will be made known on application; but there is no doubt, should a responsible purchaser present himself, that on paying down a small amount in cash a reasonable credit for the greater part of the purchase money might be obtained. Gentlemen disposed to avail themselves of this offer, can receive any further information they may desire, by addressing Dr. Richard Field of Brunswick, Mr. Miles Jordan of Lunenburg, Mr. James B. Kendall of Petersburg, or the subscribers.

Vancey & Burton.

February 13.

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale.

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

A my object is to prevent the most infamous interference of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and ending on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpy hamper.

February 13.

17-17



THE THINGS THAT CHANGE.

Know'st thou that the seas are swooping
Where domes and towers have been?
When the clear wave is sleeping,
Those piles may yet be seen;
Far down below the grassy tide,
Man's dwellings where his voice hath died!
Know'st thou that flocks are feeding
Above the tombs of old,
Which kings, their armies leading,
Have linger'd to behold?
A short smooth greensward o'er them spread,
Is all that marks where heroes bled.
Know'st thou that now the token
Of cities once renown'd,
Is but some pillar broken,
With grass and wall-flowers crown'd;
While the lone sear-pent rears her young
Where the triumphant lyre hath rung?
Well, well I know the story
Of ages pass'd away,
And the mournful wrecks that glory
Hath left to dull decay;
But thou hast yet a tale to learn,
More full of warnings, sad and stern,
Thy pensive eye but ranges
Through ruin'd fane and hall—
Oh! the deep soul hath changes
More sorrowful than all!
Talk not, while these before thee throng,
Of silence in the place of song.
So—scorn, where love hath perish'd,
Distrust, where friendship grew;
Pride, where once nature cherish'd
All tender thoughts and true;
And shadows of oblivion thrown
O'er every trace of idols gone.
Grieve not for tombs far-scatter'd,
For temples prostrate laid;
In thine own heart lie shatter'd
The altars it had made!
Go, sound its depths in doubt and fear—
Heap up no more its treasures here!

From the Literary Magnet.

The Marvellous History of Mynheer Von Wodenblock.

There was not a Dutchman who did not tremble at the sight.

Knickerbocker's free Translation.

He who has been at Rotterdam, will remember a house of two stories, which stands in the suburbs, just adjoining the basin of the canal that runs between that city and the Hague, Leyden and other places. I say he will remember it, for it must have been pointed out to him, as having been once inhabited by the most ingenious artist that Holland ever produced.—to say nothing of his daughter, the prettiest maiden ever born within hearing of the croaking of a frog. It is not with the fair Blanche, unfortunately, that we have at present any thing to do; it is with the old gentleman her father. His profession was that of a surgical instrument maker; but his fame principally rested on the admirable skill with which he constructed wooden and cork legs. So great was his reputation in this department of human science, that they whom nature or accident had curtailed, caricatured, and disappointed in so very necessary an appendage to the body, came limping to him in crowds, and, however desperate the case might be, were very soon, as the vulgar saying is, "set upon their legs again." Many a cripple, who had looked upon his deformity as incurable, and whose only consolation consisted in an occasional sly hit at Providence, for having entrusted his maiming to a journeyman, found himself so admirably fitted—so elegantly propped up by Mynheer Turningvort, that he almost began to doubt whether a timber or cork supporter was not, on the whole, superior to a man's common-place and troublesome one of flesh and blood. And in good sooth, if you had seen how very handsome and delicate were the *understandings* fashioned by this skilful artificer, you would have been puzzled to settle the question yourself; the more especial if, in your real toes, you were ever tormented with the gout or corns.

One morning just as Master Turningvort was giving its final smoothness and polish to a calf and ankle, a messenger entered his studio (to speak classically,) and requested that he would immediately accompany him to the mansion of Mynheer Von Wodenblock. It was the mansion of the richest merchant in Rotterdam; so the artist put on his best wig, and set forth, with his three-cornered hat in one hand, and his silver-headed stick in the other.

It so happened that Mynheer Von Wodenblock had been very laudably employed, a few days before, in turning a poor relation out of doors; but in endeavoring to hasten the odious wretch's progress down stairs, by a

slight impulse, *a posteriore* (for Mynheer seldom stood upon ceremony with poor relations,) he had unfortunately lost his balance; and tumbling headlong from the top to the bottom, he found, on recovering his senses, that he had broken his right leg, and that he was minus three teeth. He had at first some thoughts of having his poor relation tried for murder; but being naturally of a merciful disposition, he only sent him to gaol, on account of some unpaid debt; leaving him there to enjoy the comfortable reflection, that his wife and children were starving at home.

A dentist soon supplied the invalid with three teeth, which he had pulled out of an indigent poet's head, at the rate of ten stivers a-piece, but for which he prudently charged the rich merchant twenty guineas. The doctor, upon examining his leg, and recollecting that he was just then rather in want of a subject, cut it carefully off, and took it away with him in his carriage, to lecture upon it to his pupils. Mynheer Wodenblock, aware that he had been hitherto accustomed to walk, and not to hop, and being perhaps, somewhat prejudiced in favor of the former mode of action, sent for our friend at the canal basin, in order that he might give him directions about the substitute with which he wished to be supplied in the place of his lost member.

The artificer entered the wealthy burgher's apartment. He was reclining on a couch, with his left leg looking as respectable as ever; but with his unhappy right stump wrapped up in bandages, as if conscious of its own littleness.

"Turningvort, you have heard of my misfortune; it has thrown me into a fever, and all Rotterdam into confusion—but let that pass. You must make me a leg; and it must be the best leg, sir, you ever made in your life." Turningvort bowed. "I do not care what it costs,"—Turningvort bowed yet lower—"provided it outdoes every thing you have yet made of a similar sort. I am for none of your wooden spindleshanks. Make it of cork; let it be light and elastic, and cram it as full of springs as a watch. I know nothing of the business, and cannot be more specific in my directions, but this I am determined on, that I shall have a leg as good as the one I have lost. I know such a thing is to be had; and if I get it from you, your reward is a thousand guineas."

The Dutch Prometheus declared, that to please Mynheer Von Wodenblock, he would do no more than human ingenuity had ever done before; and undertook to bring him, within six days, a leg which would laugh to scorn the mere common legs possessed by common men.

This assurance was not meant as an idle boast. Turningvort was a man of speculative, as well as practical science; and there was a favorite discovery, which he had long been endeavouring to make, and in accomplishing which he imagined he had at last succeeded that very morning. Like all other manufacturers of terrestrial legs, he had ever found the chief difficulty in his progress towards perfection, to consist in its being apparently impossible to introduce into them any thing in the shape of joints capable of being regulated by the will, and of performing those important functions achieved under the present system; by means of the admirable mechanical construction at the knee and ankle. Our philosopher had spent years in endeavoring to obviate this great inconvenience; and though he had undoubtedly made greater progress than any body else, it was not till now that he believed himself completely master of the great secret. His first attempt to carry it into execution, was to be in the leg he was about to make for Mynheer Von Wodenblock.

It was on the evening of the sixth day from that to which I have already alluded, that with this magic leg, carefully packed up, the acute artist, again made his appearance before the expecting and impatient Wodenblock. There was a proud twinkle in Turningvort's grey eye, which seemed to indicate that he valued even the thousand guineas, which he intended for Blanche's marriage portion, less than the celebrity, the glory, the immortality, of which he was at length so sure. He untied his precious bundle, and spent some hours in displaying and explaining to the delighted burgher the number of additions he had made to the internal machinery, and the purpose which each was intended to serve.

The evening wore away in these discussions concerning wheels within wheels, and springs acting upon springs. When it was time to retire

to rest, both were equally satisfied of the perfection of the work; and at his employer's earnest request, the artist consented to remain where he was for the remainder of the night; in order that early next morning he might fit on the leg, and see how it performed its duty.

Early next morning all the necessary arrangements were completed; and Mynheer Von Wodenblock walked forth to the street in ecstasy, blessing the inventive powers of one, who was able to make so excellent a hand of his leg. It seemed, indeed, to act to admiration. In the merchant's mode of walking there was no stiffness, no effort, no constraint—all the joints performed their office, without the aid of either bone or muscle. Nobody, not even a connoisseur in legeress, would have suspected that there was any thing uncommon, any great collection of accurately-adjusted clock-work, under the full, well-sheathed pantaloons of the substantial-looking Dutchman. Had it not been for a slight tremulous motion, occasioned by the rapid whirling of about twenty small wheels in the interior, and a constant clicking, like that of a watch, though somewhat louder, he would even himself have forgotten that he was not in all respects as he used to be, before he lifted his right foot to bestow a parting benediction on his poor relation.

He walked along, in the renovated buoyancy of his spirits, till he came in sight of the Stadt-House; and just at the foot of the flight of steps that lead up to the principal door, he saw his old friend, Mynheer Vanouthern, waiting to receive him. He quickened his pace, and both mutually held out their hands to each other, by way of congratulation, before they were near enough to be clasped in a friendly embrace. A last the merchant reached the spot where Vanouthern stood; but what was that worthy man's astonishment to see him, though he still held out his hand, pass quickly by without stopping even for a moment to say, "How d'ye do?" Yet so it was; but it was no fault of our hero's. His own astonishment was a thousand times greater, when he found that he had no power whatever to determine either when, where, or how, his leg was to move! As long as his own wishes happened to coincide with the manner in which the machinery seemed destined to operate, all had gone on smoothly; and he had mistaken his own tacit compliance with its independent and apparently self-acting powers, for a command over it which he now found he did not possess. It had been his most anxious desire to stop to speak with Mynheer Vanouthern; but his leg moved on, and he was under the necessity of following it. Many an attempt did he make to slacken his pace, but every attempt was vain. He caught hold of the rails, walls, and houses; but his leg tugged so violently, that he was afraid of dislocating his arms, and was obliged to go on.

He began to get seriously uneasy, as to the consequence of this most unexpected turn, which matters had taken; and his only hope was, that the amazing and unknown powers, which the complicated construction of his leg seemed to possess, would speedily exhaust themselves; of this, however, he could as yet discover no symptoms. He happened to be going in the direction of the Leyden canal; and when he came in sight of Mynheer Turningvort's house, he called loudly upon the artificer to come to his assistance. The artificer looked out from his window with a face of wonder. "Rascal!" cried Wodenblock, "come out to me this instant! You have made me a leg with a vengeance!—It won't stand still for a moment! I have been walking straight forward ever since I left my own house; and unless you stop me yourself, heaven only knows how much farther I may walk. Don't stand gaping there, but come out and relieve me, or I shall be out of sight, and you will not be able to overtake me."

The mechanic grew pale; he was evidently not prepared for this new difficulty. He lost not a moment, however, in following the merchant, to do what he could towards extricating him from so awkward a predicament.

The merchant, or rather the merchant's leg, was walking very quick, and Turningvort being an elderly man, found it no easy matter to make up to him. He did so at last, nevertheless, and catching him in his arms, lifted him entirely from the ground. But the stratagem (if so it may be called,) did not succeed, for the innate propelling motion of the leg

hurried him on along with his barthen, at the same rate as before. He set him, therefore, down again; and stooping, pressed violently on one of the springs that protruded a little behind. In an instant, the unhappy Mynheer Von Wodenblock was off like an arrow; calling out, in the most piteous accents, "I am lost! I am lost!—I am possessed by a devil, in the shape of a cork leg! Stop me! for Heaven's sake, stop me! I am breathless!—I am fainting! Will nobody shatter my leg to pieces? Turningvort! Turningvort! you have murdered me!"

The artist, perplexed and confounded, was hardly in a situation more to be envied. Scarcely knowing what he did, fell upon his knees, clasped his hands, and with straining and staring eyeballs, looked after the richest merchant in Rotterdam, running with the speed of an enraged buffalo, away along the canal, towards Leyden, and bellowing for help as loudly as his exhaustion would permit.

Leyden is more than twenty miles from Rotterdam, but the sun had not yet set, when the Misses Backsneider, who were sitting at their parlour window, immediately opposite the Golden Lion drinking tea, and nodding to their friends as they passed, saw some one coming at furious speed along the street. His face was pale as ashes, and he gasped fearfully for breath; but without turning either to the right or the left, he hurried by at the same rapid rate, and was out of sight almost before they had time to exclaim, "Good gracious! was not that Mynheer Von Wodenblock, the rich merchant of Rotterdam?"

Next day was Sunday. The inhabitants of Haarlem were all going to church, in their best attire; to say their prayers and hear their great organ, when a being rushed across the market place like an animated corpse—white, blue, cold and speechless; his eyes fixed, his lips livid, his teeth set, and his hands clenched. Every one cleared away for it, in silent horror; and there was not a person in Haarlem who did not believe it a dead body endowed with the power of motion.

On it went, through village and town, towards the great wilds of Germany. Weeks, months, years past on; but at intervals the horrible shape was seen, and still continues to be seen, in various parts of the north of Europe. The clothes which he who was once Mynheer Von Wodenblock used to wear have all mouldered away: the flesh too has fallen from his bones, and he is now a skeleton!—a skeleton in all but the cork leg, which still, in all its original roundness and size, continues attached to the spectral form; a *perpetuum mobile*, dragging the wearied bones for ever and for ever over the earth!

May all good saints protect us from broken legs; and may there never appear a mechanic like Turningvort, to supply us with cork substitutes, of so awful and mysterious a power!

Power of Animal re-production.

The extraordinary power of reproduction which many of the lower animals possess, obtains not only in lobsters and crabs, which recover their claws on losing them, but in various other animals to a much greater extent. "The lower we go," says the author of *Conversations on the Animal Economy*, "in the scale of creation, the more surprising is the reproductive faculty. How liable is the earth worm to be injured by the unconscious gardener; but the injury, so far from diminishing animal life, increases it; for each portion into which the animal may be divided by the spade, becomes a separate creature, having a separate system of parts speedily regenerated. The head of the common snail, with its four horns, has been satisfactorily ascertained to be renewed in the course of six months; and in an animal of a more complicated structure, the water-newt, (*the lacerta palustris*), a complete eye was reformed in the course of ten months, with all its various parts. The star fish and anemone may have their tentacula removed, and they are speedily replaced; and if these animals are divided, two or more distinct animals are the consequence. But the fresh water polype affords the most extraordinary example of any known of this wonderful power, for in whatever way it may be cut or divided, each part becomes, in a few days, a separate animal, capable of all the functions of its parent.—This animal is of a soft nature, like a common snail. It adheres by one end, like a sucker, to water plants and other substances; and the other end, which is the head, is sur-

rounded by many little arms or feelers, which seize and bring to the mouth, around which they are placed like radii, minute worms and water insects."

GREEK FUNERAL.

A recent traveller gives the following account of a Greek funeral. A low bier standing near the centre of the church floor, bore the corpse, the remains of a female. On her head was a white turban, in which was gracefully entwined a large braided hair. She was dressed in a long brown silk mantle, with edges trimmed with sable. Her head was resting on a pillow of yellow silk, beautifully figured with gold, and a small coverlet of the same spread over the lower part of the body, and hung down from the foot of the bier. She seemed like a person who had thrown herself on a couch to rest from the fatigue of a journey. No coffin should, none of the wonted habiliments of the dead were seen. On each side of the bier, stood large waxen candles, and around were standing hundreds of friends, each bearing a lighted taper in his hand. Half an hour or more, the priests alternately recited the funeral service, and at short intervals numbers recited a sacred song.—The scriptures were opened, and from the ancient Greek reading, *hour is coming, in which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice and shall forth*. An aged priest with a long grey beard, standing by the side of the dead, in their own native dialect addressed the people. He said, to speak for her who could no longer speak for herself, and her to forgive any, who might in any way have injured her. He had herself injured any he hoped they would freely forgive her. The assembly with united voice responded, "we forgive and may she also be forgiven of her God," crossed themselves and bowed. The crowd parted, and the relatives drew near. The eye of the husband was now the last time fixed upon the object of his affections. Thrice he crossed himself, then bowed and kissed the now cold in death, and so feeling, affectionate was the last farewell that no one could pronounce it more merely. The deceased was then borne to the deposit of the dead, and when laid in the tomb, the oil poured on her head, repeating, of the Psalms of David, *the earth the Lord's and the fullness; the world and they that dwell therein*.

Joe Millar.—Mr. Matthews, in his celebrated monologues, "Matthews' Dream, or Theatre Gallery," gives the following anecdote and not generally known anecdote of the well known Joe Millar, for the rarity of which he pledges himself: is a fact not generally known. Joe Millar, who has fathered all jests for the last half century, never uttered a jest in his life. Though an excellent comic actor, he was most taciturn and saturnine in breathing. He was in the daily habit of spending his afternoons at Black Jack, a well known public house in Portugal-street, City Market, which was at that time frequented by most of the respectable tradesmen in the neighborhood. From Joe's imperturbable gravity whenever any risible saying was couched, derisively ascribed to him. After his death, having left his family unprovided for, advantage was taken of this badinage. A Mr. Motley, well known dramatist of that day, was employed to collect all the jests then current in town. Joe Millar's name was prefixed to them. From that day to this, the man never uttered a jest, has been the reputed author of every jest, past, sent and to come."

A chemist in Albany, a few days ago, expatiating on the late discoveries in chemical science, observed that snow had been found to possess a considerable degree of heat. An Irishman present at this remark, observed that truly chemistry was a valuable science, and (anxious that the discovery might be made profitable) quired of the orator what number snow balls would be sufficient to boil a tea-kettle.

An Irishman who was employed at the canal last spring at Mearns, observed one day very intently watching a red headed wood pecker as it was "tapping a hollow tree." On being asked what attracted his attention so marvellously, "I am speering," said he, "at a strange baste upon yonner tree—sure enough the silly crathur knocked his face against it till his head is all a gore of blood!"